

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

The letter of our Montgomery correspondent came last week after we had gone to press. It is too old to be news now and hence we do not publish it. We presume the letter of this week has been mailed too late to reach us in time.

Up to this writing it has not come to hand.

A casual conversation with a group of gentlemen in one of our law offices recently, impressed us forcibly with the truth of the proverb; "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

The conversation was light, and on general subjects. Directly it turned upon what constituted a good neighbor. One gentleman said:

"If you were going to mill with a turn of grit on your shoulder, and your neighbor on horseback, should overtake you, and should dismount and give you his horse to go to mill on, and walk himself five miles to his destination, he would be a good neighbor, or, if he was just preparing to go to town, and you should ask the loan of his horse for the same purpose, and he should grant your request, and defer his visit to the next day, he would be a good neighbor."

Then Mr. G. B. Douthit rose up and remarked: "I know the very man—Col. Wm. C. Lee—he would do that very thing!" and the entire crowd assented to the declaration; whereupon the conversation turned upon the virtues of the good old man, and he was praised on all sides, in a manner that doubtless made his ears burn: if it be true that our ears do burn when men are speaking well of us in our absence.)

After numerous instances of his benevolence and disinterestedness had been recited, one gentleman enquired:

"He has never grown rich, has he?" "No," was the reply, "he is a poor man; but he has a name rather to be chosen than great riches, and a place in the hearts of all who know him intuitively that is better than all the honors that the world can afford."

CALHOUN COLLEGE EXPECTS Every Man to Do His Duty.

A few days since, passing this elegant and beautiful building, which stands an enduring monument of the benevolence and enterprise of the friends of education, I wondered if its massive doors would ever be closed upon the throngs of ingenious young men who gathered to drink at the fountain of knowledge. I gazed with admiration upon its magnificence. It beauty and splendid architectural design displayed in its construction, and wondered if its halls would ever become silent and deserted. I wondered if the mass and silence would ever enter upon the polished surface, which now so beautifully reflects the bright sunbeams, and in its desolation evince to decay, as it mockery of the grand cause to which it was dedicated. I could not believe that, because I reasoned that our position was too firmly established in the progress of education, to allow a spirit of inactivity and indifference to wrest from us the splendid educational facilities so nobly developing in our midst.

I reproached. I thought of the time when a classical and highly cultivated generation, who had won both reputation and wealth by the power and energy of the land, drew around him a host of talents, and flung open her doors amid the most flattering indications of success. But the cooperation of our people was not accorded him, and after heroic efforts to establish an institution, left for a more inviting field by the fortunate combination of circumstances, our people having been re-opened in an energetic, competent, progressive faculty. Her halls were crowded with visiting students of both sexes, and she now surpasses her former position of importance and popularity, and in the active co-operation, heretofore undivided, she bids fair to enter upon a career of unparalleled prosperity and success. We have no light to guide our path, save the lamp of experience, and the past has shown the utmost necessity upon the part of our citizens to give their sons and daughters the education of our children. Those who have witnessed the rapid and wonderful re-

in business, the increase in our population, the reconstitution of our industries, the spirit of progress, enterprise and activity, which now characterizes our citizens—all of which has been due to the energy and ability of Calhoun College, cannot fail to realize the great importance of keeping it upon a substantial and successful basis. It is in a most flourishing condition, with brilliant prospects, and if our citizens will forget all denominational letters and creed documents, discard all party偏見, and remove all animosities for the sake of common weal and welfare in this case, our beautiful little hill city will become far famed for its splendid educational advantages. Upon our own nature has sufficiently lavished her beauties, and thrown around her a lovely circle of pure and holy society, where in contemplation, the soul reaches the highest elevation, and the mind expands to its noblest intellectual development. Sitting amid the sun-crowned heights of the circling mountains that rise in monumental grandeur above the green bosom of the earth, the foam of creation, sparkling into the homes of her people, and from whose wise and summi, sweeps the unfading zephyr, wafting the fragrance of life, and bearing far from her portals the withering, blighting breath of the death dealing pestilence.

PATRON.

There is a bad scandal in Georgia, the parties to which are Governor Colquitt on the one side and Senator Hill on the other. From the Senator came the charge in effect, that the Governor received a bribe of seven thousand dollars for endorsing certain doubtful railroad bonds. The Senator was interested in the matter, and somehow or other failed to get his counsel fees.

The whole thing is discussed in plain terms in the Georgia newspapers, and when they talk out in that way about matters affecting the personal integrity of such men as Colquitt and Hill, it is because it is impossible longer to ignore them. Governor Colquitt's friends are emphatic in expressions of faith in him, and certainly he has the advantage of a spotless reputation and clear character.

The Montgomery Advocate boasts of two Greenback members of the State Legislature—Messrs. Boger, of Lawrence and Clark, from Conecuh. It says they were elected on the Greenback-Labor platform.

The following true story is so good that, having heard it told a few days since, we deemed it worth repetition. It is a scrap of the life of Major P., a Christian gentleman well known in both Chicago and St. Louis. At one time although reared in a delightful Christian home, he had scarcely indulged in the "muckor" till he could no longer conceal it from his wife. His father and mother were spending the season with him. On one evening, unable to hold out longer, he came in, quite visibly under the influence of wine. He told his parents that he had been all grimed and sooked, and embarrassed and ensued. He walked out in restlessness. At length, passing his mother, with tears streaming down her cheeks, he heard her say, "My son, Jesus Christ can set you free." He passed on to an upper room, where some boys companions had been invited to assemble at nine o'clock. He approached the wine-table, and turning out a glass, said, "Mother, I wonder if Jesus Christ can set me free. I want to be free, and I have passed on. While the family prayed below that the "friends" might be prevented from coming. Still he passed and still they pray, till long after o'clock. Again and again he repeated, "Mother, Jesus says Christ can set me free. And he finally kneeled before the wine, saying, "O Lord Jesus! mother says you can set me free. If you can, do it for I want to be free." And he rose and descended to the parlor kneeling with the family and saying, "I have told the Lord what you said, Mother, and I believe he will set me free."

From that hour he has been saved from the fatal appetite, and ever since has been a man of God. He has given the wine to his wife, and she has been converted from his apostasy. This is the proper channel through which to save the unshaved. It is this Christian element which is to return so.

The glory of summer has gone by—the beautiful greenness has become withered and dead. Were this all—were there no association of moral desolation—of faded hopes—of hearts withering in the bosoms of the living—connected with the decaying scenery around us, we would not indulge in a moment's melancholy. The season of flowers will come again—the streams will flow gracefully as before—the trees will again toss their cumbrous heads of greenness to the sunlight—and by mossy stone and winding rivulet the coming blossoms will start up at the bidding of their guardian. But the human heart has no change like that of nature. It has no returning springtime. Once blighted in its hour of freshness, it bears forever the mark of the spoiler. The dews of affection may fall, and the gentle rain of sympathy be lavished upon it—but the stony root of blinded feeling will never again awaken into life—nor the crushed flowers of hope blossom with their wounded beauty.

THE DIFFERENCE IN SOLDIERS.
Baltimore Sun.
In the Forty-first Congress, out of sixty three Southern Representatives admitted to seats, fifty-two were Republicans, and of Southern Senators twenty-two were Republicans. The South was just about as solid then as it is now, but it was on the other side. In the Forty-first Congress the entire body of the white people of the South, those people who owned all the property and paid all the taxes, were practically without representation; yet not one word of disapproval was uttered against this monstrous wrong by press or speaker of the Republican party. Now, on the vague allegations, totally unsupported by respectable proof, that the colored people of two or three States are deprived of representation, the partisan press of the North is in an agony of horror and reproach.

A religion which does not suffice to govern and control a man, will never suffice to save him. That which does not distinguish him from a wicked world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.

Mr. Tom Crutchfield, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in an article written for a work on sheep husbandry, now being prepared by the commissioners of agriculture of Tennessee, makes the following suggestions about the care he devotes to his flock: "Annually, at shearing time, I pull my flock, and take out all ewes and lambs that are less perfect in form and fleece, or in any respect inferior, and place them with the sheep, keeping them from none but the best. I give my flock good attention. They have access to an open shed, and salt all the time. I change their grazing ground often and endeavor to keep them in uniform condition, as that makes wool wavy. Any sudden change from a fat to a poor condition, and vice versa, strengthens or diminishes the fibre of the wool, frequently rendering the long wools valueless as combing wool. If sheep become poor when the fleece is about half grown, and then fatted, the wool inevitably tells it, as at that point where the poverty of sheep was shown, so will it be shown in the wool, though statuary and pictures; it is the finest of the fine wools."

A beautiful form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behavior is better than a beautiful form; it gives a higher pleasure than statuary and pictures; it is the finest of the fine wools.

Mrs. Agnes Bishop, of Sand Mountain, Ala., is one hundred and sixteen years of age.

In Calloway county, Kentucky, last week Ronus Kemp, aged 90 years, and Miss Mary Bridget, aged 16 years, were united in marriage.

Bat manure from the caves west of San Antonio is being shipped to Scotland, where it is used as a fertilizer.

A story of a tragic and startling character—one that reads more like a dime novel story than an incident in real life, is the following, from near Escambia line; nevertheless it is touching for, and we give it as it reaches us: A gentleman living near Escambia line, in this country, left home early in the day and told his wife, who we call Mrs. P., that she need not expect his return that night. During the day a lady friend, a near neighbor, called on Mrs. P. When she had got ready to start home, she told her that she had a presentiment that something terrible was going to happen; that she was uneasy, but she didn't know why. Her lady friend told her she would leave her dog, which was a very dangerous and fierce one, with her, and with him as a protector she need have no cause for alarm. When the wife of the absent husband went into her room that night to retire, she found the dog on one of the beds in the room, and being afraid to disturb him or fearing that if she drove him out he would go home, she went to bed, and left him in the room. During the night she was aroused from her slumbers by the sound of heavy footfalls, a scuffle ensued and lasted several minutes. She covered her head and lay there trembling almost paralyzed with fear, hardly knowing how to account for the strange sounds. Finally the noise ceased, and venturing to uncover her head and raised up in bed to see what had caused the strange noise a horrible sight met the horrified woman's eyes. There lay prone upon the floor the man with his throat cut from ear to ear, and the floor crimsoned with blood. The intention of the man slipping into the house at that hour and under the circumstances can only be conjectured. The dog had saved her, and probably prevented a great wrong.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE OF A CLERGYMAN.—From one of his brother ministers we learn the particulars of the escape from drowning last week of the Rev. A. D. Tadlock, of Grayson county, Kentucky. He had been with his wife and child visiting his father, a Presbyterian minister and President of King College, Bristol, Tenn. On his way back by Pound Gap, in crossing Clinch River at Rocky Fork, the high waters washed the horse from his facing and overturned the buggy. Mr. Tadlock clung to his wife and she to the child until it was washed from her arms. He was frantically swimming, although entangled in the lines. When she shrieked at the loss of her child, he succeeded in grasping it and retaining his hold upon his wife. The horse in the meantime was partly swimming and partly washed down by the current, dragging the buggy and the entangled swimmer. The line now proved their salvation. Reaching shore the horse dragged them a shore, the gallant husband and father still clinging to wife and child and managing to keep afloat. The child was unconscious when the shore was reached, but was revived and suffered no lasting ill effects. The buggy was torn up considerably, but the shifty preacher, with a borrowed hatchet and rope, was soon ready to return to Princeton for a new outfit and to be embarking on a new adventure. The clergyman was the hero of one of the narrowest escapes recorded.—Nashville, Tenn. American. Nov. 18th.

On Monday, the 18th inst., Mr. James Newson of Alabama, Furnace, came to the Tribune office and had some papers printed, offering a reward for his wife, which he said was stolen by the Indians. He had seen signs in the trail that led to the Indian camp, but had been taken by a thief, but on examining home and making due search in the neighborhood of his premises he found that she had been removed by a person of no better principle than a thief and passed in a worse than stolen condition. Upon examination he found the animal's tongue cut and her throat in such a manner as to prevent speech. I knew it was one of your jokes, of course, and so I thought I'd give you a chance to play it clean through!"

From the Oxford Tribune. On Monday, the 18th inst., Mr. James Newson of Alabama, Furnace, came to the Tribune office and had some papers printed, offering a reward for his wife, which he said was stolen by the Indians. He had seen signs in the trail that led to the Indian camp, but had been taken by a thief, but on examining home and making due search in the neighborhood of his premises he found that she had been removed by a person of no better principle than a thief and passed in a worse than stolen condition. Upon examination he found the animal's tongue cut and her throat in such a manner as to prevent speech. I knew it was one of your jokes, of course, and so I thought I'd give you a chance to play it clean through!"

It is ordered that the 10th day of December, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Nov. 16—44

FINAL SETTLEMENT

N O T E S .

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said county.

Regular Term, November 11th, 1878.

This day came J. Y. Henderson,

Guardian of Texana Cross, now dead and formerly Texana Fletcher, and filed in Court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

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AGRICULTURE.

A CONTINUOUS TURF.—A pasture or meadow may be reseeded in different ways. If, as in this instance, it is desirable to maintain its form as a grass-field, it may be ploughed in the early Autumn or the last of August, and thoroughly manured and sown with grass-seed alone. When this is done it can be sown the next year of ploughing in the autumn. This grass will be finely pulverized, either by cross-ploughing or cultivating and harrowing. The grass-seed, whatever it may be, should be thickly sown; if timothy, not less than eight or ten quarts to the acre; if orchard-grass, not less than two bushels. Clover may be sown early in the Spring, and it will take care of itself, until the grass has grown sufficiently to cover the action of the frost. If clover is sown in the fall it is liable to kill out unless the winter is favorable. When no grain is sown in the autumn, it is better not to mix the grass-seed, but make the seedling entirely of timothy if for meadow, or orchard grass if for pasture. If the land is not in good heart sow the acre 100 pounds to the acre, at the time of sowing, a sort of phosphate, costing say \$2.25 per hundred, and it will give the seedling a start which will more than pay for the outlay. If the ground to be reseeded is rich, wheatmay be sown with the grass-seed, and this crop need not reduce the expectation for a good seedling, but it will make the grass backward, and no crop can be had until the next year. The grass is at the end of its life. It will not grow in the first year. A fair crop of hay can be grown on dry land if it is not rich. Whenever the land to be reseeded is wet or liable to be flooded, it is much better to sow grass-seed alone. Such a piece of land, however, may be ploughed in the fall and then re-ploughed in the spring when thoroughly dry, and seeded with barley. Barley is not the best grass, but it must be made fine and mellow. The last trouble, and one of the best plans, is to sow with grass-seed alone, as early as possible. A light dressing of fine barnyard manure would be excellent, harrowed in with the seed. The seed should be covered with a light harrow.

CATTLE FEEDING.—Professor Stewart lately informed the American Dairymen's Association that he once tried an experiment with ten cows, giving each three quarts of corn meal a day, feedstone. This was continued a month.

Then the quarters increased to four cut and no more than half were fed to each cow.

By weighing the result showed a gain of 25 per cent, in favor of mixing the meal and cut hay. If the meal is fed alone, it is better to feed it dry, as this favors digestion. This food was given raw. If cooked, the fodder is brought nearly to its original green state. But it will not pay to cook for only five or ten days.

An experiment was made to ascertain how much an acre of corn was worth.

It was fed in raw or roasted

state to 104 cows in October, and it lasted them four days. This equal to feeding one cow 416 days. Prof. Stewart recommends, as a cheap way to cook corn, running ears and all through the cutting machine, and then passing them to the steam tank, mixed with water. This saves husking, shelling, and grinding.

ALL of them have used Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. Who? Those who heretofore suffered with Boils and Pimples, but who are now free from such annoyances.

ARTICLES TO-DRESSING.—We notice in several agricultural journals strong recommendations to top-dress grass lands in autumn, and, as far as we know, no doubt of the efficacy of this suggestion, in a general sense, and have often advocated it, we think there are some grass lands which would be better if this application were made early in the spring. In fields where the ground has a tendency to heave, throwing up the grass and exposing the roots to the direct action of the frost, autumn top-dressing, which would protect the ground, is much to be preferred, and this addition can be made either with the aftermath, straw or manure, as the condition of the soil may seem to require. If the ground is not liable to heave, a coat of manure as early in the spring as it can be applied will insure a larger crop of grass. There need be no fear of the manure interfering with the moving of the crop or the making of the hay, as soon as we have got the manure taken down by the rains and is quite out of reach of the operations of harvesting by the time that period arrives.

CORNSTALKS.—If cornstalks are to be used for fodder, they should be cut as soon as the grain is glazed.

Insects in Mauritius.

If only the day-light would last longer in these latitudes, where exercise is only possible after sunset. However, early we set forth, the end of the walk is sure to be accomplished stumbling in profound darkness. Happily, there are no snakes or poisonous reptiles of any sort, nor have I yet seen anything more personally objectionable than a mosquito. I rather over-anxiously, though to a little insect called the mason fly, which has a perfect passion for running up my pants (compared to its larger edifices on the walls and ceiling) on my blotting-books and between the leaves of my pen volumes. The white ants are the worst insect we have, and the stories I hear of their performances would do credit to the *Arabian Nights*. I have already learned to consider as pests the little soft brown lizards which emerge from behind the picture-frames at night, as soon as ever the lamps are lit. They come out to catch the flies on the ceiling, and stalk their prey in the cleverest and stealthiest fashion. Occasionally, however, they quarrel with each other, and have terrific combats overhead, with the invariable result of tail dropping down on one's book or paper. This cool weather is, of course, the time when one is freest from insect visitors, and I have not yet seen any butterflies. A stray grasshopper, with green wings folded exactly like a large leaf, or an inquisitive mantis, blunders on to my writing-table occasionally, but not often enough to be anything but welcome. As my sitting-room may be said, speaking architecturally, to consist merely of a floor and ceiling, there is no reason why all the insects in the island should not come in at any one of its seven open doors (I have no windows) if they choose.

To AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Epectuator, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the mucous membranes which close them. For Whooping-Cough and Croupiness, this medicine is equally beneficial. It is both a purgative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

DOMESTIC.

HUMOROUS.

SKINNING vs. SCALDING PIGS.—I saw a man recently dressing a small pig in a manner that was novel to me. Instead of the long and laborious method of heating water and scalding and shaving, he simply skinned the animal. He claims that he could skin six hogs less time than they could be dressed by scalding. The pork looked nice, but I expected to see it in the market, as well as when the skin was left on. There was one butcher or more in the neighborhood who skinned hogs for the sake of the skin, and since the process of scalding costs a dollar or more, many farmers who do not care to eat the pork skin have their hogs skinned, or such as they intend to keep for their own eating. The price of a pig is not so great as to make it worth the use there were.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" inquired a man on the steps, who knew him.

"I just happened to think of something. I went before a Justice of the Peace this morning and made affidavit that I heard a certain bargain between Smith and Jones about building a fence."

"Well, isn't that all right?"

"All right? No! I just happened to think that it was a bargain between Brown and Davis about a wagon, that I heard."

"Well, it's all the same thing, I suppose?" carelessly remarked the man on the steps.

"Oh, yes; I suppose so; but it sort of burns me to find that I'm getting a little absent-minded—just a little forgetful?"

"I AM a yellow-fever sufferer, and I want a four-bit dimmed lantern with a red glass shade, standing into a Clay street restaurant." "But there is no fever in the city," objected the proprietor. "Exactly," blandly rejoined the gentleman, rubbing the afore-mentioned corner grocery sign with his forefinger, "exactly; but my wife likes to be riding saddles and pocketbooks I know not; but if they do the world any good, then I suppose they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, or the butchers would not choose to skin for the hide instead of the money.—Whether the hides are used for riding saddles or "Russia leather" hand-bags and pocketbooks I know not; but if they do the world any good, then I suppose they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, or the butchers would not choose to skin for the hide instead of the money.—Whether the hides are used for riding saddles and pocketbooks I know not; but if they do the world any good, then I suppose they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, or the butchers would not choose to skin for the hide instead of the money.—Whether the hides are used for riding saddles and pocketbooks I know not; 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Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2174.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

AND

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SWALLOWS.

With rapid flash of purple wings,
Like arrow-heads they fly;
Now brush the grass, now touch the clouds,
And vanish in the sky.

Jihad soaring near the azure dome
That bends above the earth,
Or skimming by the brook that slugs
A song of Summer mirth;

O'er meadows rich in clover bloom,
And dotted thick with flowers;
Now lost behind the corn-sailed hill,
Or hid in orchid bower;

Then out, and swift again they hunt
Through desert fields of air,
Still roving like happy thoughts
Here, there, and everywhere.

Yet voiceless all; no note of song,
No music—spoken words;
Silent and dark they dive and soar,
The very ghosts of birds.

Death at the Toilet.

"Tis no use talking to me, mother; I will go to Mrs. B.—'s party to-night, if I die for it—that's all—I'll go! You know as well as I do that Mr. T.—will call, for me at 8 o'clock this evening, and he's going to leave town tomorrow, so up I go to dress."

"Annette, why will you be so obstinate? You know how poorly you have been all the week; and Dr. L.—says that late hours are the worst thing in the world for you."

"Pshaw, mother! nonsense, nonsense!"

"Be persuaded for once, my daughter, I beg of you! Oh, dear, dear, what a night it is, too—it pours rain like pitchforks, and blows a perfect hurricane! You'll get wet, my child, and catch cold, you may rely upon it. Come now, won't you stay at home with me to-night, daughter? O yes, do good and stay!"

"I'll have lots of nights to be home with you, and I'll go to Mrs. B.—'s party to-night if it rains cats and dogs along with pitchforks."

Such were very nearly, the words, and such was the manner, in which Miss A. D.—expressed her determination to act in defiance of her too indulgent parent's wishes and entreaties.

She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had but a few weeks before completed her twentieth year, with yet—notwithstanding her many valiant endeavors—no other prospect before her but that of single blessedness.

Certainly, the twentieth year may be generally considered the time of life when female beauty begins to blossom into real loveliness, if the former years has been occupied in acquiring useful knowledge and the principles of Christian duty. But when the seeds of vanity, folly and deceit are sown in the nursery, and nourished at home and at school by niggardly, useless visits and the immoral current literature of the age, the essence of a girl's youth, never guarded by modesty, may be properly expected to vanish with her teens.

Although belonging to a respectable family, and by nature endowed with a rich fund of intellectual ability, a weak, or more frivolous and conceited creature than Miss A. D.—it would be very hard to find. She was the torment nervecross parent, and the nuisance aquæductus.

Her mother's circumstances were

very strained, sufficing barely to enable them to main-

tain in a position in what is called respectable society; nevertheless, this young woman continued, by some means or other, to gratify her *peacock* for dress, and gabbled about here, and there, and everywhere the most gaudily attired young person in the neighborhood. Though far from having a pretty face or fair figure, for she was both stooped and bony, yet she believed herself handsome; and by a vulgar, flippant, forwardness, especially when mixed in company, extorted such attentions, as persuaded her that others thought she was good looking.

For two years she had been an occasional patient of mine. The sedulous, the fowloveness of her complexion, conjointly with other symptoms, evidenced the existence of stomach and liver complaints; and the last visit I paid her was in consequence of frequent sensations of oppression and pain in the chest, which plainly indicated some organic disease of the heart.

I saw enough to warrant me in warning her mother of the possibility of her daughter's sudden death from this cause, and the imminent peril which she exposed herself to by dancing, late hours, &c., but Mrs. B.—'s remonstrances, gentle and affectionate—a speech made as a *corpse dressed for a ball!*

Married at Last,

Mrs. M. is beautiful, rich and fashionably dressed, though very ignorant. Even our little alphabet is, as yet, to her, a mystery.

One day while calling upon her friend, Mrs. B., she perceived a richly bound copy of the Holy Bible, and gave her a sound rating for not having starched and ironed some article of dress that she had intended to put on that evening.

Seated beside the stove in her little parlor, Mrs. D.—had commenced reading the account of a prepossessing American young lady who had gone to Paris and there married a very wealthy officer of the French army.

The story was interesting, and much time had passed unnoticed; the clock told a quarter to eight.

Annette's toilet was usually a laborious business, and therefore her long absence excited no surprise in the mind of her fond parent. The noise she had made in walking to and from her dress-

ing table had ceased for some time; but then her mother thought she might be engaged at the mirror in adjusting her hair and preparing her complexion. "But Mr. T.—may arrive at any moment, and the girl should be ready to receive him," said Mrs. D.—in a subdued tone of voice.

Taking hold of the little call bell on her table she rang it, and Sarah was soon by her side.

"Do you know, Sarah?" said Mrs. D.—"whether Miss Annette is yet ready for the party?"

"I don't know, madam," replied the girl. "I took her the curling irons about half an hour ago, and she seemed to be them a little out of humor."

"Go up to her room, and see if she wants anything," said Mrs. D.—

The girl went up stairs and knocked at the bedroom door, once, twice, thrice, but received no answer. There was a dead silence, except when the storm shook the windows. "Could Miss Annette have fallen asleep? Impossible!" Sarah knocked again, but unsuccessfully, as before. She became a little flushed; and, after a moment's pause, opened the door and entered. There was Miss A. D.—sitting before the looking-glass.

"Why, la ma!" commenced Sarah in a petulant tone, walking toward her young mistress, "here I have been knocking for five minutes, and—"

"Horror-struck, she staggered against the bed, uttering a loud shriek, which alarmed Mrs. D.—, who instantly tottered up stairs and fainted as soon as she beheld the lifeless form of her daughter. Miss A. D.—was dead!

Sarah immediately alarmed the neighbors. I was sent for. It was a stormy night in March, and the desolate aspect of things abroad, deserted streets, the dreary, howling wind, and the incessant patterning of the rain contributed to cast a gloom over my own mind, when connected with the intelligence of the event that had summoned me out.

On reaching the house I found Mrs. A. D.—working in a violent fit, surrounded by several of her neighbors, who had been called to her assistance. She was the only child of her widowed mother, and had but a few weeks before completed her twentieth year, with yet—notwithstanding her many valiant endeavors—no other prospect before her but that of single blessedness.

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One day while calling upon her friend, Mrs. B., she perceived a richly bound copy of the Holy Bible, and gave her a sound rating for not having starched and ironed some article of dress that she had intended to put on that evening.

Wondering much Mrs. B. assented.

And one week later the book was returned. "Were you pleased with it?" asked Mrs. B. drily.

The sweet, blue eyes of Mrs. M. fairly sparkled with pleasure. "Oh, my dear friend, it was a charming novel. They got married at last."

A faint smile.

Root crops of all kinds are usually crowded; one well developed and quickly grown root is better than two or three starved ones.

A Spelling Test.

Let some one read distinctly, and the others write the following words as pronounced. Webster's Unabridged is taken as the standard, and the words in parentheses denote allowed different spelling: The most skillful (skillful) gauger ever knew was a malignant cobbler, armed with a poniard, who drove a pedler's (peddler, pedlar) wagon, using a mullein (mullen) stalk as an instrument of coercion to tyrannize over his pony shod with eagle (eavels). He was a German Sadducee, and had blithely carried, dithered, and the billowy, intermittent erysipelas. A certain shyster, with the sobriquet of "Gypsy" (kypesy, gipsy) went into ecstasies of exultation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, definite number, and separate saccharine tomatoes from a heap of peeled potatoes without singeing or dying the ignitable cue (queue) which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the cupola of the capitol to conceal her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harassing him with myslings, rarefying, and stupifying insinuations, she gave him a couch, a bouquet of lilies, muguet

The Republican.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We return thanks to the Hon. W. Brewer, State Auditor, for a copy of his able, laborious and interesting report showing the financial condition of the state.

From this report we glean the following facts. The books of the Treasury show a balance, Oct. 1st, 1877, \$153,955.41.

Receipts since that date, \$18,738.35.

Total to be accounted for, \$872,183.85.

Disbursements since Oct. 1st,

and to date, \$48,097.23.

Balance in the Treasury this day, \$224,086.56.

The compromise new bonded debt of the state, state obligations, and certificates, the Auditor shows in the aggregate to amount to

\$853,855.60.

To this funded debt we have a floating or domestic debt called the school fund. The Auditor shows:

19th Section fund \$1,749,619.45

9 per cent. interest..... 104,980.16

Valueless section 16 fund 97,091.12

8 per cent. interest..... 5,825.47

Scrip fund \$699,080.60

4 per cent..... 42,765.47

Total interest school fund..... \$137,575.10

To this is to be added a special appropriation..... 130,000.00

Interest on the floating school fund due to common schools..... \$267,578.10

To this is to be added interest on the University fund..... \$4,000.00

Interest on the Agricultural & Mechanical college..... 20,000.00

Total interest on school and college funds etc..... \$311,578.10

The poll tax for last year is shown to be..... \$105,769.00

We suppose the ensuing year will amount at least to the same. In fact, it ought to be largely more, if the taxes are more closely collected. We are led to this conclusion from the striking comparison instituted between two counties—Calhoun and Montgomery :

The county of Calhoun has only one representative, and a half senator, (he burn the other half,) and last year Calhoun paid a poll tax of \$2,108.00 as shown in the Auditor's report, page 124, and the county of Montgomery, that has four representatives and a separate senator, with a population four times as large as Calhoun, only paid a poll tax of \$2,554.50. Dallas County, with less taxable property, paid a poll tax of \$8,290.50. The school fund in Montgomery from some cause or neglect is cut largely short.

Thus we see the school and college funds above shown with poll tax aggregate \$480,256.00, which we think will be satisfactory to the tax payers. The poll tax, as usual, will not be paid into the treasury; but will be paid over to the county.

The vital question which deeply concerns the tax payer is, can the taxes be materially reduced without prejudice to our creditors and credit of the state?

We think it evident, the taxes can and ought to be reduced.

The auditor, in his report, sh. ws. if the General Assembly contemplates a reduction of the taxes, they may with safety rely on one-half on the value of the taxable property of the state raising \$14,000. This is a low estimate. For safety and certainty we will adopt the suggestion of the auditor, and assume his data as our basis of calculation.

If one mill yields \$14,600 of taxes, 6 mills will raise \$84,000. Add to this license, which will likely be the same as last year, \$7,000. Add revenue from all other sources, as shown last year..... 59,666

Total receipt at mill and other sources..... \$95,723.

Add balance in the treasury, 1 Oct., 1878..... 224,086.

Total..... 1,022,814.

For the purpose of shortening our figures and tables—suppose we adopt the disbursements of the auditor are full and large, and we venture to say, will be largely reduced. For instance, he estimates the expenses of the penitentiary at \$80,000.00. This institution, under the excellent management of Mr. Bass, is self-sustaining, pays a handsome sum into the treasury annually. Again, \$18,000 is the estimate of the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Talladega. If it be true that there are only 18 or 20 pupils attending that Institution we do not believe the Dr. Johnson will ask for the legislature to appropriate \$1,000 for each pupil in that school. The expense of feeding prisoners and confining convicts to the penitentiary cannot be reduced.

In addition to this, the disbursements for the last year, as shown by the auditor's report, excluding the poll tax, which was paid to the schools in the counties amounted to \$148,097.23. This being the disbursements for all purposes last year, we cannot see that it will cost the state \$271,927.77 more for this year than last. Hence we see that the estimates of the auditor, are full and largely more than is required, unless waste and extravagance is to characterize the incoming administration. But this aside. For our purpose we will take the estimated disbursements of the auditor, which is \$92,000. This, when taken from the \$1,022,814 leaves balance in the treasury 1st of Oct., 1878 of \$12,814. If this calculation is correct, the taxes ought to be reduced to 51 mills.

By proper legislation the taxes could be brought even lower. The General Assembly should by all means adopt the Virginia Muffet Register; and thus be enabled to reduce the taxes to 5 mills or fifty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property; adopt the Virginia liquor law, and provide that all surplus revenue shall be applied to the liquidation of the state's debts within five years.

Reduce the taxes to five mills or fifty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property; adopt the Virginia liquor law, and provide that all surplus revenue shall be applied to the liquidation of the state's debts within five years.

the state obligations can be taken up and then the taxes can be reduced to 8 mills, or thirty cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property, and in a short time thereafter to 2½ mills, or twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property—the amount that we paid before the war. We merely throw out these facts Messrs. Members, for you to be thinking on during the holida-

days.

We have received the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1877, and find it full of interesting matter, of great importance to the agricultural interests of the country. For instance, the Commissioner claims to have come into possession, through Mr. F. L. Stewart, of Murrysville, Pa., of a process, long sought, by which sugar can be made, by an easy and inexpensive process, from green corn stalks and sorghum. The corn stalk syrup is found to possess nearly as much sugar to the gallon as sorghum syrup, and the process of making sugar is similar in both cases. The corn is gathered in the roasting ear, cut from the cob by machinery and dried for market—the juice expressed from the stalk and converted into sugar. The quantity of sugar that can be extracted from a gallon of sorghum syrup by the new process is from five to six pounds—from a gallon of corn syrup something less. For reasons of his own the inventor does not reveal the entire process by which he makes sugar from these syrups; but says emphatically, he has discovered a cheap and easy process. If results prove the accuracy of his declaration, the sugar trade will be revolutionized in this country, and one hundred million of dollars gold, which we now annually send abroad for sugar, will be kept at home. We may even take a step beyond this and import sugar from the world with sugar, and thus become, with our sugar and cotton exports, the richest people on the face of the earth.

LETTER FROM MONTGOMERY.

Moscoway, Dec. 16th, 1878.

Mr. Editor:

Since my last communication to the General Assembly have been down to their work, yet but little legislation has been done.

A bill has passed the House, and awaits the auditor, making a misnomer for any one to sell or buy gold or silver in lots quantities than 500 lbs. This bill only applies to counties in the Black-belt.

The Muffet Register has in view the consideration of the committee of the house, and will doubtless become a law before the recess.

Some modifications are being made to the crop tax law.

The House committee on education will report some important changes in the school system, and the bill will be introduced, of which I am not fully advised.

For the benefit of your readers in Calhoun county, I will say that the bill which is now pending, making it a misnomer to set fire to the woods without permission of any coating ground in Calhoun county, does not originate from the committee of the house, and will doubtless become a law before the recess.

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Total..... 1,022,814.

For the purpose of shortening our figures and tables—suppose we adopt the disbursements of the auditor, as shown in his estimate, for the fiscal year ending 30 Sept. 1879. These estimates of the disbursements of the auditor are full and large, and we venture to say, will be largely reduced. For instance, he estimates the expenses of the penitentiary at \$80,000.00. This institution, under the excellent management of Mr. Bass, is self-sustaining, pays a handsome sum into the treasury annually. Again, \$18,000 is the estimate of the expenses of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Talladega. It is to be true that there are only 18 or 20 pupils attending that Institution we do not believe the Dr. Johnson will ask for the legislature to appropriate \$1,000 for each pupil in that school. The expense of feeding prisoners and confining convicts to the penitentiary cannot be reduced.

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LOCAL MATTERS.

ED. G. CALDWELL,
(At the old Forney Corner.)
Has on hand the best brands of Chev-
ing and Smoking TOBACCOES, includ-
ing the popular Swanson's Pride and
the celebrated Durkau Smoking Tobac-
coes. He has the largest stock of CI-
GARS in Town. Among his brands
you will find the Solace, Margarita, Roy-
al Standard and the favorite Tidal
Wave.

Chocolate, Curing, Imported Chow
Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon &
Canned Goods in great variety at
ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meats,
Potatoes, Macaroni, Macaroni & Cheese
at **ED. G. CALDWELL'S.**

Cheap Groceries for Cash at
the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Eggs at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meats at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

Save Your Child's Life!

By giving Dr. M'LANE'S THERIKA (75-
thing Powders) Therika will Regulate
the Bowels and make Teething easy. Cures
Children's Infantil and Summer Complaints
Heals Eruptions and Sores, Re-
moves and Prevents Worms. Analyses only
THERIKA cures the child.

For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the
Towers patent at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new **Tin Ware** at
Ed. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at
E. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of stone ware at E. G.
CALDWELL'S.

You can buy TEN pounds of
RICE for \$1.00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of
SUGAR for \$1.00 at

E. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers prices at
E. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good
COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at

ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

Go to A. MEYERS & CO., Crow-
Brick corner, and get your trunks, Va-
lises and complete outfit. Also, you can
get fine Boots at \$1.50 up. Linen Bon-
Shirts, 65 cents. Besides the finest
assortment in Baltimore Shoes, Corsets,
Kid Gloves, Chezelle Shawls, Ladies
Silk Ties, and new Styles of Peach Water-
proofs. Come and examine A. MEY-
ERS & CO.'s CHEAP CASH STORE.

WONDERFUL!

You ought to take a peep at A. MEY-
ERS & CO.'s Large Stock of Dry Goods,
Notions, and all kinds of Fancy articles
and you will be let to a frame of intense
wonderment. The quantity of their
Goods, quality, beauty, style and cheap-
ness would astound you. The question
is often asked: How can A. MEYERS &
CO. bring such a fine Stock of Goods
all the way from NEW YORK, and sell
them for so little money in Jacksonville?
The question is fully answered, when it
is known they buy with so much care
and judgment, and in such large
quantities. We can recommend the pur-
chase to this Store for *Good Goods, and
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I regard the present teachers, pro-
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means, "pay the teachers promptly," for
they have families to support as well as others.
I do hope that the people generally of both town and country,
will properly appreciate their present
advantages as above suggested, and act
accordingly.

My union and concord prevail a d
dress crown the labors of our wif-
feathers of Calhoun College, is the sun-
the ardent desire of

CITIZEN.

Please allow me a small
space in your valuable paper, to make a few
suggestions in regard to Calhoun College.

I regard the present teachers, pro-
fessors Borden and Wilson, as very
superior in the management, discipline
and instruction of pupils. They not only
instruct them mentally, but also
morally. I have never seen, as much
order in any school, as prevails at present
in Calhoun College. As the pupils advance
in science, they also improve
morally. Hence, if they grow up to
men and women with these endowments
combined, they will be useful members
of society. It is said, "Train up a child
in the way he should go, and when
he is old he will not depart from it."
What then is our duty as citizens? It
is to aid in the support of the College,
in every proper manner. All who can
should patronize the school. Those who
can conveniently, ought to visit the school
occasionally, and by their presence en-
courage both teachers and pupils. The
patrons of the school should be all
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AGRICULTURE

WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.—M. Wiliermoz, in the *Journal de la Societe d'Horticulture Pratique du Rhone*, has pointed out the utility of watering plants with hot water when out of health. Such waterings render repotting in fresh earth needless, when the flagging of the plants is caused by acid substances, which, contained in the soil and absorbed by the roots, act on living vegetables like veritable poisons. The small roots are withered and cease their action, consequently the upper and younger shoots of the plant turn yellow, and the spots with which the leaves are covered indicate their morbid state. In such cases the usual remedy is to transplant the invalids into fresh soil, clean the pots carefully, secure good drainage, and so on, often with the best results. But the experience of several years has proved the unfailing efficacy of the simpler treatment, which consists in watering abundantly with hot water at a temperature of about 145 degrees Fahrenheit, after stirring the earth in which the plants are growing until the water runs well through the pots. At its first experimental application, the water came out clear; afterward it was sensibly tinged with brown, and gave an appreciable acid reaction. After this thorough washing, the pots were kept warm close to a stove or a calorifere. Next day the leaves of two *Ficus elastica* so treated ceased to droop, the spread of black spots on their leaves was arrested, and three days afterward, instead of dying, the plants had recovered their normal look of health. Very soon they made new roots, immediately followed by vigorous growth. In large towns especially this course of treatment is easier to carry out than a general repotting. Perhaps the extra warmth may be as efficacious as the extra water.

BEEF TEA.—An ordinary glass jar, such as is used for canning fruit, with the glass cover laid over the top, is very convenient, but, like all other receptacles, must be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized after using before using again. Scrupulous cleanliness is very essential. If in great haste, the juiciest portion of the beef held over a brisk fire until heated, but not cooked, and then squeezed hard through a perfectly cleaned lemon-squeezing, is an excellent way, and makes a palatable article with the addition of a little salt. Salt is the only seasoning usually allowed, but the patient's taste should be consulted when not injurious. "When the patient tires of these modes scrap with a sharp knife enough lean, juicy beef to fill a pint bowl, add a little water, cover close and set in the oven and let it bake slowly. When about half done remove the cover and let it brown a little, then cover again and let it cook a while longer. Beef-tea made after this last mode has been accepted in cases where all other ways have failed. Never approach a patient with a spoon in the hand when about to give nourishment. Put just what you wish taken, and no more, in the daintiest and prettiest tea-cup in the house. Have the tea of just the right temperature, and let the patient drink it from the cup, but remove the cup from the room as soon as used," and, we would add, wash, scald, and put it in its proper place. When more tea is needed, take another and entirely different cup. This seems a little thing, but the comfort of the sick must depend largely on little things, and who shall blame them if sometimes fanciful or unreasonable.

STIGMA ON HIS BACK.—A Lieutenant aboard one of the guard ships applied his captain for leave to go on shore. It was refused. He asked again; the same answer, more peremptory than before. He repeated his request, and asked the reasons of refusal. Both were still obstinately withheld. "But, sir," he expostulated, "if I ask for leave, and you refuse it, without giving me any reasons, I shall walk out the deck with a stigma on my back." By George, sir," cried the irate and her unreasonable captain, "if I catch you walking up and down her Majesty's deck with anything but her Majesty's form on your back, I'll have you tried by court-martial!"

A MASKED burglar entered a room where a man and his wife lay asleep. They both awoke, when the robber pointed a pistol at their heads and looked out of the room, and got off with the plunder. The startled slumberers were terribly frightened, "the man's face turning white before morning." The woman was as much scared as her husband, but upon examining her hair, which hung over the back of a chair, it was found to have not changed a particle. Something strange about this.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—A Friend indeed. Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family; it costs only 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill. Give it a trial.

WIDOW, whose husband's artistic

SPECIAL attention is called to the announcement of Dr. Case in another column. His treatment of Catarrh and Consumption is reasonable and very successful. His Carbolic Tar Inhalant is becoming deservedly popular throughout the country. Any of our readers who are afflicted with either of these terrible diseases may write to the Doctor with perfect confidence that they will have careful attention.

You are Dyspeptic *Hooland's German*ers will cure you.

Reliable Dry Goods House.

If you want Silks, Black Goods, Dress Goods, Lingerie or Dry Goods of any kind below the market prices, and wish to have the advantages of all the great trade sales, and of losses made by importers, send your orders or write samples to B. F. Deweese, 1124 (formerly of 10) Chestnut street. They send out thousands of packages daily, every article wanted.

FITS! ITS! FITS! FITS!

RE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS.
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Representative Business Houses
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

TYPE FOR ALL, at
the lowest prices.
THE NATIONAL TYPE CO.
Catalogue, six cents. PHILADELPHIA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICON

R. R. R.
ENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
FEVER AND AG-
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
dway's Ready Re-

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA
DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT
B R E A T H I N G,
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Half-a-pint Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

For headache, whether sick or nervous, neuralgia, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, *Ready's Ready Reiter* will afford immediate relief.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, flatulence, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure.

Price 25 cents per box.

DR. RADWAY'S
Somnambillian Breakfast

The Great Blood Purifier,

SEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE MIND, MUSCLES,

Caronic Rheumatism, Serous, Gladdon
Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affec-
tions, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the
Lungs, Dispersion, Water Brash, Tie Dolorosa,
White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Bone
Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints,
Gout, Dropsey, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis,
Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvente
contain all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic
Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases,
but it is also a safe

Kidney & Bladder Complaints

there is a prickling, burning sensation with passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists PHILADELPHIA.
ONE DOLLAR.

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH
CURED BY

Dr. Radway's Remedies

7 and
for for
me, an
given up

GIVE AND HAVE
IN THE OVARIES AND BOW-
ELS FOR OVER TEN
YEARS.

I make this statement: I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place and others without benefit. It was growing with such rapidity I could not have lived much longer. A friend induced me to try Radway's Remedies

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my difficult situation. To you, sir, and your wonderful wife I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that may be as much a blessing to others as it has been to me. (Signed) Mrs. E. C. Birrell
Mrs. Birrell, who makes the above certificate.

medicine in June, 1853. The medicines stated were bought of me, with the exception what was sent to her by you, I may say that her statement is correct without a qualifica-
(Signed) I. S. L. H.

stated are undoubtedly and undeniably true.
Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will tell
her statement. (Signed)
ELIZABETH D. COCKER, **MARY B. POND**
MARY COCKER, **E. B. POND.**

32 WARREN STREET, N.

DEATHOLETS TUNIC
Are made to suit cisterns or wells of any depth, 15 to 75 feet, either plain or lined with galvanized iron, or seamless drawn tube copper. We keep stock a complete assortment in size, length and thickness, and can supply the MOST PERFECT and

manufacturing facility enable us to furnish the pumps AT PRICES BUT LITTLE ABOVE SECOND-
AND THIRD-RATE GOODS. When buying pumps
see that they have MY TRADE MARK AND NAME.
If not for sale in your town, your orders can
be filled without delay at 440 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, or at 100 Delaware Avenue,
NEW YORK.

C. G. BLATCHLEY,
Manufacturer

PIANO. Beautiful Concert Grand Pianos, OR
each \$1000.00. \$125.; Superb
Grand Square Pianos at \$1100. only \$225.
Upright Pianos cost \$280. only \$155. New Sy-
right Pianos \$1120. ORGANs \$35.
stopes \$72.50. Church Organs, 16, 20, 24
only \$115. Elegant \$37. Mirror Top Organ-
s. Tremendous Organs close out P.
Stock. A New Factory soon to be erected
paper with much information, about cost of 1

Philadelphia. | Ursinus, R. H. M. H. C. S. P. Please
| Comparison! Elvins, Mr. Jealousy. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey

1000

DARK JESSE

REMEMBER

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. CRANT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the cancellation of old forged homestead entries of lands. Once in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the tenth judicial circuit and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Attorney-at-Law

AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
Grove formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.
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ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

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ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them, in the counties of the 13th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875.

E. L. STEVENSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

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J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST

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All work executed in the most durable and
lasting manner.

Charges very moderate.

May 25, 1875.

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MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2175.

THE STORM IN SUMMER.

On a sultry day in summer,
When the air was parched and dry,
I was dreaming by the sea-side,
Gazing out upon the sky.

There and there a tinge of whiteness,
Flecked the deep ethereal blue,
But in clouds of gloomy darkness,
Swiftly vanished either hue.

Soon I saw the lightnings playing
Over the crested waves at sea;
While the scene's majestic grandeur
Told a tale of love to me.

Which the lonely rolling thunder,
With its grand, yet awful roar,
Through the air reverberating,
Seemed to echo o'er and o'er.

But at last the storm was over,
And again the sky was blue,
And again the clouds of whiteness
Lent their beauty to the hue.

Then I went my way in glee,
And my soul drank in the sight,
For, to greet my grateful vision,
Out of darkness came the light.

Lyla Rushton's Gloves.

Lyla Rushton did love three buttoned
kids. She always wore them! No, I
mistake! She wore four, five, and even
six buttoned on grand occasions, but
three buttoned daily. A handsome
shoe and hand-gloves were almost
essential to Lyla Rushton's happiness.

Lyla was let me whisper it with fear
and trembling, lest some fair reader
toss her head contemptuously a com-
poser. She lived in a nice house,
neatly furnished, on a nice street, with
her father and mother. To be candid,
Lyla's father did not own the house;

he was a clerk in a large wholesale
store, had a salary sufficiently large to
enable him to hire a pleasant residence
and support a family comfortably. But
his eldest child, the aforementioned

Lyla, was an independent little maiden,
who was not at all contented after she
left school to settle down to the aimless
life of many girls—to dress, and shop,
and read novels, and visit, and receive
visits. She resolved that she would be
no further expense, nor was she content
to idly fold her hands and wait for
some condescending man to assume the
bills necessarily incurred in a young
lady's support—she would do some-
thing.

What shall it be? She could not write a
book; she had not patience to teach a
school; she did not like sewing; she
would not stand for twelve hours be-
hind a counter for a mere pittance; but
she had a cousin who was an editor of
a country paper. She had visited for
several summers at his house, and spent
many hours in his office, and being
curiously little body, had made
herelf mistress of many of its secrets.

Now she wrote to Mrs. Cousin Tom,
"May I pay you a short visit?" To Mr.
Cousin Tom, "May I perfect myself in
typesetting?"

Mr. Durwood Morrell gave Ambrose
a quick, searching glance, then with
anguished veiled eyes, questioned:

"But when you found out that she
was one of the world's workers, you set
a guard over your heart?"

"It would scarcely do to make a com-
poser like myself," said Walter, very
much as if he wanted Morrell to dis-
agree with him.

But Morrell made no answer, and
Ambrose sauntered away. That evening
he stopped for Mr. Morrell to walk in
town with him, and as the two gentle-
men stood on the walk lightning their
cigars, just by the entrance of the of-
fice, Lyla Rushton tripped out.

"Good evening, Miss Rushton."

"Good evening," the lady replied
coolly.

At sight of her, Walter's heart thril-
led strangely, and despite her coolness,
he ventured another remark, for the
sake of detaining her:

"Is it possible this is your—" he hes-
itated, but Lyla graciously answered his
meanting.

"Yes, this is where I work, Mr. Am-
brose."

"Then may I introduce you to my
friend?" Miss Rushton, Mr. Morrell.

Mr. Morrell can readily understand
that is scarcely less than a friend to
himself, said Lyla, smilingly acknowledg-
ing the introduction. "His face, name,
manners and thoughts are all fami-
liar to me."

"Though I have been in cruel igno-
rance of the honor I have had," replied
Morrell, pleasantly and the trio parted.

Perhaps it was not odd that the most
distinguished writer on the editorial
staff of the "Daily Blank" should often
meet one of that paper's composers; per-
haps it was, considering that the said
gentleman was reputedly a woman-hater,
but at all events it was tantalizing to
Walter Ambrose, who found out that he
had broken the smooth flow of
their acquaintanceship.

Poor Walter! how he raved—privately
when the newspaper world, liter-
ary circles, and fashionable society, an-
nounced that handsome, talented
courtier Durwood Morrell was soon to
be the Apache!

One autumn afternoon two gentle-
men passed out from a large building occu-
pied by the officers of the "Daily
Blank." As the elder of the two, a fine
looking, intellectual faced man, stepped
out on the sidewalk, he stopped to lift
a pair of pearl colored, three buttoned
kids.

"Some lady has lost these pretty arti-
cles," he said, spreading the diminutive
gloves (five and a quarter) upon his
palms. "I say, Ambrose, what shall
I do with them?"

Walter Ambrose, the son of one of
New York's wealthiest merchants, laughed
gaily.

"Durwood, you veritable wo-
men-hater, I verily believe you despise
the fair sex too much to keep their
smallest belongings about you. Now I
propose you keep one of those dainty
gloves, and I the other, and see if
she finds a fitting owner for them.

Durwood Morrell smiled a sunshiny
glove carefully stowed away in his
husband's mochore case, and examining
it—perhaps with a little wifely jealousy—
was surprised to recognize one of a
pair she had lost nearly a year pre-
viously.

Mrs. Durwood found a pearl-colored
glove carefully stowed away in her hus-
band's mochore case, and examining
it—perhaps with a little wifely jealousy—
was surprised to recognize one of a
pair she had lost nearly a year pre-
viously.

"It must be a pretty hand," said Am-
brose, looking at the diminutive glove,
then tucking it in his vest pocket.

"Yes," a hand that can drum on the
piano, work in Berlin wool, and dis-
play diamond souvenirs of conquest—
nothing else," said Durwood, cynically.

"It's yours?" he questioned, with an
amused look.

"Of course; didn't you know it;
where did you get it?"

"Something useful."

"Nonsense! Most women can do
something useful."

"Yes, but I admire a woman who
makes her whole life useful."

Shortly after the above conversation,
Walter Ambrose was riding up town in
a stage, when it stopped for a lady to
enter. Walter politely held open the
door, and, just as the stage started, per-
ceived that she had dropped a glove
from her muff. He sprang out, secured it
to the article, and smilingly returned it
to the owner.

When Lyla Rushton (for it was she)
left the stage, the dubious clouds of the

wintery day were shedding copious
showers of rain. Lyla had no umbrella;
Walter had, for which gentleman was duly thankful.
Somewhat Lyla's blue eyes had made a
strange impression in the town of Lake,
near the Chicago Stock Yards, in January 1874, was due to a like cause,
that is, the ignition and explosion of
fine dust. The building was of wood,
one story, 75x100 feet, with a wooden
addition about 20 feet square. In the
main building the fertilizer was manufactured
from the blood and tank stuf-
fing flour mill explosions, we are informed
that the burning of the large
fertilizer factory was soon made to ascertain
the fate of the men below. The hoisting tank fell down the south compartment.
The next compartment north is the one in which the cage is used.
The cage was down at the time the tank fell.
The first move was to try to hoist
this cage to the surface. A move was
made to do this, but no sooner had the cage been started than a signal came up
from below to stop. That showed that
some men below were alive. The men
below then struck twenty bells. It is
the Cornish death signal. The men
above tried to hoist the cage, and sharp
and unmistakable came the signal to stop.
Again came up the twenty bells.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21 1878

Since Hon. Wm. Lowe, Independent Congressman from the Eighth district, has reached Washington, some significant federal appointments have been made about Huntsville and the appointments happen to be all Radicals and friends of Col. Lowe in his late race against the nominee of the Democratic party. It begins to look as if Col. Lowe has thrown himself in to the arms of the Radical administration and turned his back for good on the old party he professed so much love for during his canvass. He was only beating Conventions then he said; but it looks now as if he were beating the Democratic party; and those Democrats in the Eighth district who helped the negroes to elect him will not feel very well when they look towards Washington behind him in the arms of Hayes, wearing the fallen mantle of Geo. E. Spencer and dispensing the federal patronage of Alabama. With the federal patronage in his hands it is surmised that Col. Lowe will grow ambitious enough to aim at the succession of senator Morgan or senator Houston, and for this purpose will try to work up an Independent party that combined with the Greenback and Radical parties of the state, can control the legislature and elect him. It is true the Democratic party was putting on its spectacles and scrutinizing this Independent a little more closely. It may prove to be a Trojan horse.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, of Ladoga, was the only representative from Calhoun at the late State Grange in Montgomery. He bore the responsibility right worthily, and came back a better stranger than ever. We think with him that the farmers of Calhoun will make a great mistake if they let the grange go down in this country. It has been of untold benefit to the agricultural interests of Calhoun, and indirectly performs to every other interest, and will be yet of greater benefit as time advances. Rally round your flag grangers, and never let her trail!

Since the negroes of the South have got into the habit of sending Democrats to Congress, the Radical party has suddenly found out that one Southern white man has twice the power in the government than one Northern man has, by reason of the apportionment based on the negro as well as the white vote. Hence that party has set out for a scherzo looking to the ultimate disfranchisement of the negroes, and a reduction of representation in the Southern states. The only hope the negro now has of retaining the ballot is by sticking to the Democratic party like a tick to a poor cow, and the closer she sticks the better he will be protected. It is fortunate for both the negro and Southern white men that the Democratic party is now in power in Congress.

Taking the cue from a paragraph in the *Republican* week before last, relative to the action of Legislature of 1874-5, in refusing to draw mileage when the members went to their homes for the Christmas recess, the papers of the state are asking if the present Legislature will do likewise? If it don't, the people will have to foot a bill of five or six thousand dollars for the Christmas frolic of members. We are all too poor to extend such indulgences to our public servants, and it would be well enough for the people to remonstrate against members drawing mileage on their Christmas holiday trip in time to prevent the grab. If they take it, it will be an act of the same kidney of the back salary grab. As has been said, the Constitution contemplates a continuous session of fifty days or less, and mileage only once to and from the capital.

Nearly half the constitutional limit of the session of the Legislature has passed, and the question of taxation is still kept in the back-ground. It is bad policy to delay this most important of all legislation to the last; and consequently dispose of it hurriedly. It is the most important to the people of any or all questions that can come before the Legislature, and they have a right to expect their members to give it a very large share of their most earnest consideration. We trust that the revenue bill will be one of the first taken up when the Legislature convenes the 15th of next month, and that the rate of taxation will be reduced to the lowest possible limit compatible with the public interest. The taxes can be largely reduced, and they should be. The people are literally groaning under taxation, and will not be satisfied with a reduction so small that they cannot discover it until told of it. We want such a reduction as we will feel when the tax collector comes around.

We took a flying trip to the upper part of Calhoun and Cherokee last week. As we passed through Cross Plains, we could not help being struck with the evidences of improvement going on in our sister town. The Baptists have recently erected a very large and handsome church building and other denominations are making preparations to follow their example. Some elegant private residences have recently been built, and the whole appearance of the place is marked with thrift. Business, we learned on inquiry, was very lively, and real estate was looking up. The town is growing. In her onward progress to the proportions of a city she has our best wishes. Her people are hospitable, clever and politically sound to the core, and deserve success.

The Future of Calhoun County.

It is exceedingly gratifying to note the improvement that is steadily taking place in our grand old county. One sees it in all directions and in many forms. Our citizens are gradually changing the old system of subordinating every other industry to that of cotton growing, and are gradually and practically adopting the plan of the self-sustaining plantation with its diversified products and improved breeds of stock and poultry.

Calhoun county can boast of herds of Jersey cattle, flocks of Merino sheep and pens of Berkshire hogs that are not excelled by any like kind of the continent of America. At the Alabama State Fair, recently held in Montgomery, Gen. Burke swept away all the premiums on Jerseys with his splendid herd of those beautiful animals, and at the State Grange Fair, at Mobile, in the early part of this month, where Capt. James Crook and Gen. Burke were exhibitors, he did not feel very well when they look towards Washington behind him in the arms of Hayes, wearing the fallen mantle of Geo. E. Spencer and dispensing the federal patronage of Alabama.

With the federal patronage in his hands it is surmised that Col. Lowe will grow ambitious enough to aim at the succession of senator Morgan or senator Houston, and for this purpose will try to work up an Independent party that combined with the Greenback and Radical parties of the state, can control the legislature and elect him. It is true the Democratic party was putting on its spectacles and scrutinizing this Independent a little more closely. It may prove to be a Trojan horse.

By far the finest lot of bovines at the Montgomery Fair belonged to Gen. J. W. Burke, of Jacksonville. His display consisted of a choice herd of Jerseys.—All in the South who know the Jerseys experimentally, are aware how admirably suited they are to the conditions prevailing there at this present time. They give plenty of the very best milk and butter, and besides they are quite trimmish. It is true they are seldom dressed with flesh, but that is no material, so long as scrubs abound to afford a beautiful supply of beef, both good and tender.

This herd deserves all that has been said of it by the press. One of the cows, Delpha Watson, recently calved, and is now yielding daily four gallons of the very richest milk, and, after supplying her calf with milk, makes one and a half pounds of yellow butter daily. This is not bad for mid winter, and yet this cow is not the best of the herd.

In a large number of cases it is possible that contracts for 1879 have been already entered into; and the Senate should not bear the evils we have seen by day to others we know not of.

Arrangements for the new year have been already made, although it is probable the contracts have not been signed. Everybody understands the law, and its summary execution would bring confusion to all the districts.

Mr. Hargrove favored postponement of the whole question until after recess.

Mr. Wilson, that the repeal, if it is made at all, should not take effect until Jan. 1880. It is better to bear the evils we have seen by day to others we know not of.

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Jacksonville

Republican

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THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the cancellation or old mortgaged homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2176.

OCTOBER.

The Summer grains were harvested; the stubble fields lay dry.

Where June winds rolled, in light and shade, the pale green waves of rye; But still on gentle hill slopes, in valleys fringed with wool.

Ungathered, bleaching in the sun, the heavy corn crop stood.

Bent low, by Autumn's wind and rain, through hawks that dry and soar,

Unfolded from their ripened charge, shone out the yellow ear;

Beneath, the turpines lay concealed, in many a verdant fold,

And glistened in the slanting light the pumpkins' sphere of gold.

There wrought the busy harvesters, and many a creaking wain.

Bore slowly to the long barn-floor its load of husk and grain;

Till broad and red as when he rose, the sun sank down at last,

And, like a merry guest's farewell, the day in brightness passed.

Lost on the Moors.

A wide stretch of breezy moorland, covered with purple heather, a sky whose radiant sunset tints were fast fading into neutral gray. Far in the distance some slowly rising smoke spirals told of warmth and shelter. It was a grateful sight to the eyes of a young man who had lost his way among the seemingly impenetrable solitudes, broken only by the sound of a startled rabbit, or whirling wing of a frightened partridge.

Shouldering his game bag he at once turned his steps toward the dusty harbinger of home comfort.

As he reached the modest cottage he paused almost unconsciously, and looked in upon the family group just gathered around the table for their evening meal. Then he passed on and gave a brisk rap at the half-open door.

It was answered by a young girl, Doofing off his cap, the stranger said:

"I am alone, and have lost my way among the moors. Can you give me the wherewithal to break my fast, and after that a directing hint homeward?"

"Come in," said the father, who had followed Marion to the door. "You are welcome to aught we have! Eat and drink first, then it will be time to think of leaving. Haste, Marion, and set a chair for the youth, and bring hot porridge."

Marion obeyed, Louis De Mornay's eyes following her with a look of wonder lurking in their dark but brilliant depths. How had such a pure white blossom from such a rugged stem, with a skin so satiny soft that the blue veins upon the temples could be traced beneath it, and eyes so large and clear in their unclouded blue that one could easily imagine them tinted from the sky itself as they looked out from wavering masses of sun-bright hair, fastened only by the modest snood of blue ribbons.

Louis De Mornay was a young Cuban who had lately fallen heir to large estates, both in England and upon the continent. One of these was a fine hunting seat in Scotland, where he was spending the autumn months; and being of a romantic temperament, it was a great pleasure to him to sally out without his gamekeeper, and to make his way over the country alone. This was the first time he had become bewildered as to location, and with the enthusiasm of his tropical nature, he added a silent but earnest thanksgiving to the old cottager's blessing over the food they were about to partake; for it was to him like the hand of fate that he had been led to the home which enshrouded such a maiden.

Never, in his wanderings over land and sea, had his eyes rested on one so beautiful, and like some blossom that remains folded in its calyx for years, and then bursts at once into glorious love-compelling beauty, so did his heart open to receive it sweet Marion's image.

She could not but feel the influence

of his magnetic glances; and a color

softly suffused her cheeks, and the blue eyes secretly darted litfes themselves from out the ambush of the trined lids as she listened to his conversation with them. Why did her heart flutter so with pleasure when he accepted an invitation to remain until the morrow? She was glad to seek the solitude of her room to question and chide herself, What had this fiery-eyed stranger to do with her simple cottage life? Yet the memory of those burning glances would come back and fill her very soul with their sweetness.

All unwitting of the true attraction,

farmer McGregor responded to try

his hand at the birds upon the sur-

rounding moors for a few days by a cordial invitation to him to remain as his guest.

His stately pride it never entered

his mind that his child would think of

lifting her eyes to that dark stranger,

who, though to his knowledge a man

of rank and consequence, was not at all

to his taste in looks, with such midnight

dark hair and eyes, and a complexion

like a Spaniard; though he well liked

to talk with him and listen to histories

of other lands and climes.

So it came upon him like a shock,

when, after the stranger's stay had

lengthened into weeks, he sought him

one morning and told him the real

truth of his past life, and the

fact that he was his

son.

His old man's lips opened at first for

a burst of anger; but he was his guest.

He had eaten of his salt. So he, with

an effort, controlled himself and an-

swered quietly, but with a firmness

which augured ill for the young man's

suit:

"My daughter must marry in her

own station when the time comes.

She's o'er young yet to make her choice,

You do us honor, sir, by your proposal;

but the time will come when you will

thank me for seeing the folly of this

unseen union."

"Sir, she shall be cherished as she

deserves to be, if you will only give her

to me. The De Mornays were never

known to be aught but a knightly,

chivalrous race. Think again, I beg you.

I love your daughter so truly

that it can but be that she returns it.

Such a fire could not burn without

creating at least a shadowy flame."

"Have you not spoken to Marion

yourself?"

"It is the custom of my country to

speak first with the father," and the

young man raised his head proudly to

meet the old farmer's questioning look.

"I have sought you to

my son."

"That is well. I should ill like to

have given you unhappy news."

"It is God's will, and the lass loves you.

I'm not sure, if I wouldn't give her up,

but that the poor bairn might soon be

without a sheltering roof-tree. The

world's not gone well with me of late,

young man."

"That is because you slighted Love,

and the little tyrant is angry," said

Louis, playfully, as he turned and

The Republican.

WANTED.—For the purpose of population, our wanted column, and making it easy for us to find it, if it is advertised, we have designated it to be a means of effecting exchange and sale of property by our people.

We have concluded to reduce our terms of advertisement under that head, (not to exceed five lines,) to 25 cents; or, just half the price that we have heretofore charged.—This certainly brings it within the reach of every body—who has anything to sell. That an advertisement of this kind will bring about the sale of property stands to reason. A man can hardly have anything that he is willing to sell but that there is some one anxious to buy.

WANTED.

An identical article, if he only knew where to find it, if it is advertised, he will know exactly what has it, and thus a trade will be brought about; or if he

WANTED.

An article, and does not know where to buy it, he can quickly find it, by advertising that he wishes to buy such an article. As the price we charge for this kind of advertisement is only one-fourth of our published rates, we shall insist on cash payment for every advertisement under the head of

WANTED.

An advertisement of the kind will be inserted gratis accompanied by the cash. If you have anything in the way of farm products—a cow, hogs, wagon, buggy, or anything to sell, advertise it in the

WANTED.

If you want to buy any of these things, advertise them in the wanted column, and you will be quickly supplied.

Some member of the Legislature can make a "record" by advocating a constitutional amendment restricting representation in the Legislature to thirty-three members of the House and eight members of the Senate. Such a body would be more efficient than the present unwieldy number and cost the State but a trifling comparison to what she now pays. By taking one senator from each congressional district, and one member from each senatorial district, a higher order of talent would be secured, and the legislature would be comparatively free from the numberless small demagogues, who, ignorantly ignorant of all principles of law, now curse the state.

OUR COUNTY ABROAD.

A correpondent of the *Live Stock Journal*, published at Starkville, Miss., in a very elaborate notice of the State Grange Fair, lately held at Mobile, thus speaks of Gen. Burke's herd of Jersey cattle:

Next in order, is the Jersey herd of Gen. Burke, of Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Ala. We find at the head of his herd, Tunlaw Bay, 2866, a well shaped young bull, and he regard him worthy of the blue ribbon that he is wearing, as best 2 year old bull. This fellow also won the first premium in same class at the fair at Montgomery, Ala., a few days ago. Maid of Ambio, 2329, that is standing by the side of Tunlaw Bay, has in our humble opinion, all the make up of a first class Jersey cow. Here we have Rhoda of Marion, 5849, Minnie of Orange, 6019, and several others too thin in flesh for exhibition. Size of Hister, No. —, a fatly yearling heifer, deserves more than a passing notice. The General also has two spotted or calico colored heifers, that for a rich, yellow skin, equal any on exhibition. We are not sufficiently posted as to pedigree, to speak of the merits or demerits of a cow, yet we are sure that Gen. B. is no eider dealer; at least he seems to have, in the selection of a herd, given individual merit the preference over color.

In the same paper we find the following notice of the fine flock of Merino sheep, of our enterprising fellow citizen, Capt. James Crook:

Mr. James Crook of Jacksonville Ala. are pleased to note, is starting—has even made considerable progress in the stock business. A few weeks ago we copied an article from the "Rural Sun" in reference to a recent purchase of a large flock of Merino sheep, by Mr. Crook.

He now writes us, that he has some other fine stock, including Jersey cattle, Angora goats, and Borderline hogs. We wish Mr. Crook eminent success as a breeder of fine stock, and hope that his worthy example may induce others around him to turn their attention more earnestly to the breeding of thoroughbred stock.

Wanted—to buy a good milch cow with first or second calf, for cash. Apply to B. G. McCLELLAN, On John B. Williams' place.

Married.—At the residence of Jos. Noah, on the 19th inst., by Rev. D. Turner, Mr. W. M. Bailey and Miss Fannie E. McCollum—all of this county.

Died.—At the residence of Gen. J. H. Forney, in this city, Monday the 23d wife of Col. Rutledge, mother of Mrs. Forney—Selma Argus.

To Correspondents and Advertisers.—The publication day of the Republican is Saturday; but in order to meet the Saturday morning mails and get our subscribers the paper on that day, we put the paper to press Friday at noon. All the matter for the paper except it be a very important item of news or a legal advertisement is set up by Thursday night. It is therefore necessary for parties who send communications and advertisements to the paper to get them in by Thursday noon at the very latest and sooner if possible.

LADIES READ!

Mr. B. J. Mathews has recently purchased an entire Millinery establishment at auction, and now has at his store, near the depot, hundreds of dollars worth of goods in that line from the finest to the cheapest grade—all of which he proposes to sell at remarkably low prices. He got a bargain in the purchase and proposes to give his customers bargains in

Calhoun has much good land, as well as cattle and swine;

Good stock will soon be in demand—in fact everything in the farmer's line. The farmers are trying a new plan, and a new loaf they have turned over; they are improving their land, by raising stock, small grain and clover. Their stock will soon excel any in the land; they take the premium at the fair; and they must be very grand,

Or they wouldn't take it there. The farmer is bound to succeed. In nearly everything he undertakes, the people always put him in the lead—Because he's the best man in 7 States.

O. H. A.

LITTLE BENNY

I had told him, Christmas morning, As he sat upon my knee, Holding fast his little stocking. Stuffed as full as could be, And attentive listening to me, With a face docile and mild—

That old Santa Claus, who filled them, Did not love a naughty child.

"But you'll be good, won't we mother?"

And off from my lap he slid,

Digging deep a long a good as

In his crimson stocking hole;

While I turned me to the table

Where a tempting goblet stood,

Brimming high with dainty egg-nog,

Sent me by a neighbor good.

But the kitten there before me,

With his white paw, nothing loth,

Sat by way of entertainment,

Lapping off the shining froth;

And in the next instant, humor,

At the loss of such a treat—

I confess I rather mused

Thrust him out into the street.

Then, how Bonny's blue eyes kindled;

Gathering up the precious store,

He had busily been pouring

In his tiny pinecone;

With a generous look that shamed me,

Spring he from the carpet bright,

Showing by his baby's pale indignant

All a baby's sense of right.

"Come back, Bonny!" I called him loudly,

As he held his arms wide,

"You still have my candy wafers!"

But the door was fastened tight;

Se he stood abashed and silent

In the centre of the floor,

With dejected looks, alternate

Bent on me and on the door.

Then, as by some sudden impulse,

Quickly ran he to the fire,

And while eagerly his bright eyes

Watched the flames go high and

higher.

In a brave, clear key, he shouted,

"Like some lordly little elf;

"Santa Kaus, come down the chimney,

"Make my mother 'have he a'!"

I will be a good girl, Bonny,

Said I, feeling the reproach,

And straightway recalled poor Barney,

Moving on the gallery roof,

Soon the anger was forgotten;

Laughter chased away the frown,

And they gambol'd 'neath the live oaks.

Till the dusky night came down.

In my dim lighted chamber,

Harney slept beneath my chair,

And my play-worn boy beside me

Kneel to say his evening prayer;

"God bless father—God bless mother—

God bless sister," then a pause,

And the sweet young lips devoutly

Murmured, "God bless Santa Kaus."

—

DE. C. MC LANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to but in affection of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequalled

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Dr. McLane's Vermifuge bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrapper.

DE. C. MC LANE'S

LIVER PILLS

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

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HUMOROUS

NO JOKE ON HIM.—It having gained the attention of some of the workmen in a boiler shop that an old vagrant was in the habit of sleeping in an old boiler in the yard, three or four of them came at night and, after rousing him, cut off his retreat by pushing him into the office, and then armed with sledges and hammers, they made such a din as only boiler-makers can. When they had become tired they pulled away the barrel and looked in. The vag was rubbing his eyes, and as they called to him he replied:

"What? just what? Was that a fire-alarm?"

They were by no means satisfied, and the next morning they turned on the water used to test boilers and thrust the hose into the boiler. By and by the old chap came crawling out, wet as a rat, and as he landed on the ground he inquired:

"Do you have any soap around here?"

They gave him a piece used in the wash-basin, and as he crawled back into the boiler with it he remarked: "It's four weeks since this shirt was washed, and if you gents will let the water run for about fifteen minutes more you'll be doing me a great favor! I'm sorry to bother you, but I'll try not to waste any of your precious fluid!"

"BEAUTIFUL, beautiful silken hair," Philip murmured fondly, toying lovingly with one of her nut-brown tresses; "soft as the plumage on an eagle's wing; light at the thistledown that dances on the summer air; the shimmer of sunset, the glitter of yellow gold, the rich brown of autumn forests, blent in entwining beauty in its hair." And just then it came up in his hands, and he forgot just what to say next. There was a moment of profound silence, and then Aurelia took it from him and went out of the room with it. When she came back he was gone. They met now, but they meet as strangers, and the eyes that once were bent upon each other with the awakening love-light now glaze as though life was an eternal washout.

Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worst kind? Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for \$1.00 in every respectable drug store in the United States.

A young milkman served a handsome young rich widow of Boston with good milk every morning for six months, and she married him. Serv'd 'em right!

SENIOR is questioned: "What is the name of that lady to whom you are engaged?" Senior blandly responds: "Which one?"

"TOMMY, my son, what is longitude?" "A mile-line, papa." "Prove it, my son." "Because it stretches from pole to pole."

A CAUTIOUS Lover—"When I courted her," said Spredwater, "I took a lawyer's advice, and signed every letter to my love." "Yours, without prejudice."

A CONNECTICUT woman was appointed constable the other day, and the first thing she said was "Now I shall catch a man."

DOMESTIC.

DRIED HERBS.—Dried herbs are necessary with good housekeepers. Some are good for cooking, some are medicinal in their properties, &c. The practice of sending for the Doctor every time one feels a little bad, catches a cold, or overworks, is very bad. Hot infusion of herbs is good for colds, and a good sweat after it will remove the spell of sickness, if taken instead of the drugs of the Doctor, or worse still, some patent nostrum. Herbs should be dried by spreading them thinly on trays and exposing them to the heat of the sun, or better still, in a dry warm oven, observing in the latter case to turn them over quickly, so they are dried the better, as they are more easily preserved.

Properties better. The tops and leaves are the parts to be used, and all decayed parts to be thrown away and free them from the dirt before they are dried. Paper sacks are very good to keep them in after drying. Aromatic herbs should be dried very quickly to preserve their odor.

We have tried Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in our family, and can assert that it is the best remedy for a Cough or Cold ever introduced. Price 25 cents.

TO SUGAR OR CRYSTAL FINE COKE.—Put into an iron-kettle one tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of water, and one teaspoonful of white sugar; boil steady to candy, then throw in three quarts of corn, nicely poached. Turn the heat down until the candy is evenly distributed over the top; then the kettle from the fire, and stir until it is cooled a little, and you have each grain separated and crystallized with the sugar; care should be taken not to have too hot a fire least you scorch the corn when crystallizing. Nuts of any kind prepared in this way are delicious.

FAVORITE MEAT PIE.—Take cold roast beef in pieces about two inches square, rub them well with pepper and salt; peel and slice one quart of onions, place beef and onions in a saucepan, with just enough cold water to cover them, and stew them gently for one and a half hours; then add one quart of peeled potatoes, and boil the stew until the potatoes are soft, which will be in about twenty minutes. Serve at once.

IRISH STEW.—Cut two pounds of the flank of beef in pieces about two inches square, rub them well with pepper and salt; peel and slice one quart of onions, place beef and onions in a saucepan, with just enough cold water to cover them, and stew them gently for one and a half hours; then add one quart of peeled potatoes, and boil the stew until the potatoes are soft, which will be in about twenty minutes. Serve at once.

HERSHEL'S TENTER OINTMENT will cure Sore Eyes, Sores, Noses, Barbers' Itch on the face, Grocers' Itch on the hands, and Boil. Take 30 cents per pint, and boil for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. General Sherman says: I have frequently bought Duran's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with Rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic. Sufferers from rheumatism make a salve of this, and apply it to the part affected, and it is a very great favorite with parties who do not usually like meat pies.

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FANBANK'S SCALES AT THE FAIR EXHIBITION.—Lippincott's Magazine for December speaks of the FAIRBANK'S SCALES as being exhibited "In great variety, both of size and purpose, and of a finish and accuracy which have become proverbial."

LONG BRANCH MILK POTATOES.—Take good, sound potatoes, cut them in slices (raw) and put the milk, according to the quantity you want to make. In putting the slices, then, after you have put the potatoes in the milk, put it in the oven for about 30 minutes; then take out and put potatoes, with the same milk, into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put them to boil.

LAYER CAKE.—Three cups of sugar, one cup butter, six eggs, four cup flour, one cup milk, four teaspoons of yeast powder.

COVERED YARD.—Few farmers in America have yet considered the value and use of a covered cattle yard. In England such are not uncommon, and they are coming daily more into use, both there and upon the continent. In this country, however, the cattle market is more abundant and cheaper, we feel convinced that their adoption would, in many, be found to pay. Properly constructed, they protect the cattle from the inclemency of weather, and allow of their being turned out many more days in the year than would be otherwise prudent. They also afford the yard the cattle to lie down, and they protect the manure from leaching or washing by rains. In this way alone a roof would often pay a good percentage on its cost. If to the roof we add also a pavement, with a covered cistern in the centre into which all surplus moisture is conducted, we shall then have completed one of the most valuable improvements that a farm or stock farm can possess.

MANY fine fruit trees are destroyed in the winter by mice, perhaps just as they are coming to maturity. Let us tell our friends that at the cost of one cent a tree they may rest easy about the mice every night in the winter. Cut common plasterer's laths just long enough to reach the lowest limb, and tie around each tree enough to protect the trunk. Common cotton twine is sufficient; tie near the top and one near the bottom.

The Physiology of the Liver.

The liver is the largest secreting organ in the human body, and the blood which it secretes is more liable to irritation and induction from its proper channels than any other of the animal veins. Luckily for the billions of us, the liver has a remarkable power of self-recovery.

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